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| Answer | Term | Definition |
|  | 1. Romanticism | 1. Literary and artistic movement that placed a premium on imagination, emotion, nature, individuality and exotica |
|  | 1. Transcendentalism | 1. Literary and philosophical movement of the nineteenth century. Based in New England, they believed intuition and individual conscience “transcend” experience and thus are better guides to truth than are the senses and logical reason. They also believe that God is present everywhere, in nature and in each person. |
|  | 1. Anti-Transcendentalism | 1. Literary and philosophical movement of the nineteenth century. These writers felt that unlike their Transcendentalist friends, people were not inherently good. They used imagination and emotion, but dealt with sin, guilt and hypocrisy. |
|  | 1. Gothic | 1. A style characterized by the following elements: The story set in remote or bleak places; the plot involves macabre or violent incidents; characters are in psychological and or physical torment; and a supernatural or otherworldly element is often present. |
|  | 1. Realism | 1. A literary movement of the nineteenth century that stressed the actual as opposed to the fanciful. |
|  | 1. Naturalism | 1. A literary movement among novelists at the end of the nineteenth century and during the early decades of the twentieth century; tended to view people as hapless victims of immutable natural laws. |